

(3)

Dysplastic Nodule

Young Nyun Park, M.D., Chanil Park, M.D.

Department of Pathology, Yonsei University College of Medicine

BRIEF HISTORY

56 가
AST/ALT
72/73 IU/L, total bilirubin 0.7 mg/dL ,
HBsAg(+), HBeAg(+), HBcAb IgG(+)/IgM(+)

GROSS FINDING

4.5 × 3 × 2cm ,
2cm, 가

가 ,

MICROSCOPIC FINDING

가
가 (small liver cell dysplasia)
가

. Mallory 가
가 가 가
가 가
1 normotrabeular pattern
well differentiated hepato-
cellular carcinoma (HCC) (Edmondson-Steiner
grade I) , cell proliferating nuclear
antigen
가 well
differentiated HCC가
-smooth muscle actin
(unpaired artery) CD34
가
-fetoprotein

DIAGNOSIS

- *Dysplastic nodule, high grade with microscopic foci of well differentiated HCC*
- *Chronic hepatitis, B viral, moderate lobular activity, severe portoperiportal activity with fibrous septa formation (transition to cirrhosis)*

COMMENT

가 , , muscular artery (unpaired artery) , , factor VIII , CD34 가 .5-6 1. (dysplastic nodule) (adenomatous hyperplasia, AH), (macroregenerative nodule, MRN) , 1994 working international party 3.

(Early HCC)

HCC가 가

.1

2.

microscopic HCC가

1mm

(portal tract)

(low grade) (high grade)

Figure 1. A proposed model of early hepatocarcinogenesis.

HCC

.24

Type I MRN - ordinary AH - dysplastic nodule, low grade

Type II MRN - atypical AH - dysplastic nodule, high grade

Figure 2. Gross feature of high grade dysplastic nodule with microscopic foci of hepatocellular carcinoma. The nodule showing yellowish tan and bulging surface with indistinct margin (arrows) and the surrounding liver showing chronic hepatitis with irregular surface.

, HCC가

Figure 3. Microscopic feature of high grade dysplastic nodule. Low power view of the nodule showing fatty change and indistinct margin (arrows) (A). The hepatocytes of the nodule showing small liver cell dysplasia (B) and Mallory bodies (C). Portal tract (D) found in the nodule (H&E).

가 , HCC of nodular hepatocellular lesion. Hepatology 1995; 22: 983- 993.

(1). 2. . () -). Med Postgraduate 1998; 6:358- 364.

REFERENCE

1. International Working Party. Terminology 3. Theise ND. Macroregenerative (dysplastic)

Figure 4. Microscopic feature of well differentiated hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in dysplastic nodule. A. Low power view showing subnodule of increased cell density (arrows). B. Well differentiated HCC showing normotrabeular pattern. Immunohistochemical stain for cell proliferating nuclear antigen showing high activity in well differentiated HCC (arrows) (C), comparing with low activity of surrounding non-neoplastic liver (D).

Figure 5. Neoangiogenesis in high grade dysplastic nodule showing unpaired arteries (arrows), not accompanied by bile ducts (A) and highlighted by α -smooth muscle actin (B). Immunohistochemical stain for CD34 showing diffuse sinusoidal capillarization in high grade dysplastic nodule (C) in comparison with focal peripheral pattern of surrounding non-neoplastic liver (D).

- nodules and hepatocarcinogenesis: theoretical and clinical considerations. *Seminars in Liver Dis* 1995; 15: 360- 371.
4. Nakanuma Y, Terada T, Ueda K, Terasaki S, Nonomura A, Matsui O. Adenomatous hyperplasia of the liver as a precancerous lesion. *Liver* 1993;13:1- 9.
 5. Park YN, Yang C-P, Cubukcu O, Thung S N, Theise ND. Neoangiogenesis and sinusoidal "capillarization" in dysplastic (macro-regenerative) nodules. *Am J Surg Pathol* 1997;22:656- 662.
 6. Park YN, Kim YB, Yang KM, Park C. Increased expression of vascular endothelial growth factor and angiogenesis in the early stage of multistep hepatocarcinogenesis. *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 2000;124:1061- 1065.
 7. Sakamoto M, Hirohashi S, Shimosato Y. Early stages of multistep hepatocarcinogenesis: adenomatous hyperplasia and early hepatocellular carcinoma. *Hum Pathol* 1991; 22:172- 178.
 8. Nakashima O, Sugihara S, Kage M, Kojiro M. Pathomorphologic characteristics of small hepatocellular carcinoma: A special reference to small hepatocellular carcinoma with indistinct margins. *Hepatology* 1995;22:101- 105.